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Customer No.: 31561
Application No.: 10/707,111
Docket No.: 10216-US-PA

In the Drawings

Please add new Figures 3-6.

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REMARKS

Present Status of the Application

The Office Action rejected claims 6 and 9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(b), as being anticipated by applicant's admitted prior art. The Office Action rejected claims 6-9 under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), as being anticipated by Lih et al. (US 6,806,638). The Office Action rejected claim 10 under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lih et al. (US 6,806,638).

Applicants have also amended claim 6 to more clearly define the invention. After entry of the foregoing amendments, claims 6-10 remain pending in the present application, and reconsideration of those claims is respectfully requested.

Discussion of Office Action Rejections

Applicant respectfully traverses the 102(b) rejection of claims 6 and 9 because applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose every element recited in these claims.

In order to properly anticipate Applicants' claimed invention under 35 U.S.C 102, each and every element of claim in issue must be found, "either expressly or inherently described, in a single prior art reference". "The identical invention must be shown in as complete details as is contained in the claim. Richardson v. Suzuki Motor Co., 868 F. 2d 1226, 1236, 9 USPQ2d 1913, 1920 (Fed. Cir. 1989)." See M.P.E.P. 2131, 8th ed., 2001.

The present invention is in general related an active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display as claim 6 recites:

Claim 6. An active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display, comprising:

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a substrate, wherein the substrate comprises an emitting region and a non-emitting region, and a plurality of pixel structures, a plurality of scan lines and a plurality of data lines electrically connected to the pixel structures are disposed on the substrate in the emitting region;

a power line, wherein the power line is deposited on the substrate in the non-emitting region, and is electrically connected with the pixel structures; and

a cap, deposited above the substrate and bonded with the substrate, wherein the cap covers the emitting region of the substrate and the width of the power line in the non-emitting region.

In the applicant's admitted prior art, as shown in Fig. 1, the cap 114 only covers the emitting region 120 of the substrate 100 to protect the devices inside the emitting region 120 (paragraph [0010]). However, the cap 114 does not cover the non-emitting region 122 of the substrate 100, and thus the power line 110 disposed in the non-emitting region is exposed by the cap 114. Therefore, the power line 110 is easily broken or deteriorated due to impact of the outside environment (paragraph [0011]).

Applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose that the cap covers the emitting region of the substrate and the power line in the non-emitting region as claim 6 recites. Applicant's admitted prior art does not disclose every element recited in claim 6, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claim 9 patently defines over applicant's admitted prior art as well.

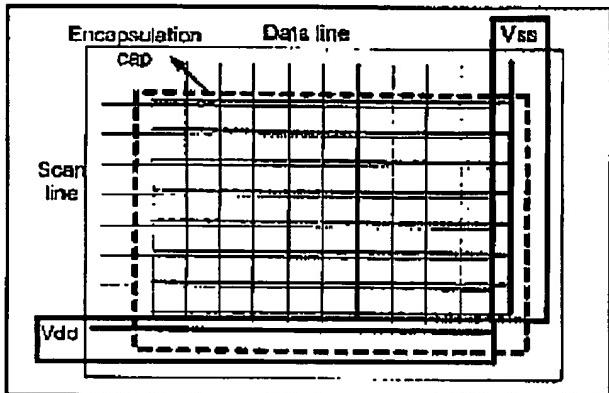
Applicant also respectfully traverses the 102(e) rejection of claims 6-9 because Lih et al. (US 6,806,638) do not disclose every element recited in these claims.

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Lih et al. fail to teach or suggest that a power line is deposited on the substrate in the non-emitting region, and is electrically connected with the pixel structures, and a cap covers the emitting region of the substrate and the power line in the non-emitting region. In the reference, as shown in Fig. 3 and Fig. 4, the cap 200 covers the light-emitting region 120 but leaves the driving circuit 110 being exposed. In particular, the scan line and the data line, located at two sides of the light-emitting region 120, continuously extend into the non-light emitting region 120, and form a number of fan-out conductive lines 108 (col. 3, lines 43-45). The cap 200 covers the fan-out conductive lines 108. In other words, the lines 108 covered by the cap 200 are the extensions of scan lines and the data lines but not power lines. Lih et al. do not teach or suggest the display has a power line, and the power line in the non-emitting region is covered by a cap.

However, in the present application, the active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display comprises a plurality of pixel structures that are usually electrically connected to scan lines and data lines, and the active matrix organic light emitting diode (AMOLED) display *further comprises a power line* deposited on the substrate in the non-emitting region, wherein the power line in the non-emitting region is covered by a cap. As the figure below shown, for example, the power lines electrically connected to Vss and Vdd are disposed in the non-emitting region, and the power lines is covered by a cap.

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For at least the foregoing reasons, Applicant respectfully submits that independent claim 6 patently defines over the prior art reference, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claims 7-9 patently define over the prior art as well.

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejection of claim 10 under 103(a) as being unpatentable over Lih et al. (US 6,806,638) because a prima facie case of obviousness has not been established by the Office Action.

To establish a prima facie case of obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), each of three requirements must be met. First, the reference or references, taken alone or combined, must teach or suggest each and every element in the claims. Second, there must be some suggestion or motivation, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skilled in the art, to combine the references in a manner resulting in the claimed

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invention. Third, a reasonable expectation of success must exist. Moreover, each of the three requirements must "be found in the prior art, and not be based on applicant's disclosure." See M.P.E.P. 2143, 8th ed., February 2003.

Applicant submits that, as disclosed above, Lih et al. fail to teach or suggest each and every element of claim 6 from which claim 10 depends. Independent claim 6 patently defines over the prior art reference as discussed as above, and should be allowed. For at least the same reasons, dependent claim 10 patently defines over the prior art as well as a matter of law for at least the reason that the dependent claim 10 contains all features of its independent claim.

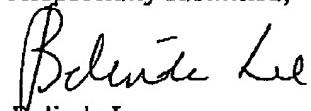
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CONCLUSION

For at least the foregoing reasons, it is believed that the pending claims are in proper condition for allowance. If the Examiner believes that a telephone conference would expedite the examination of the above-identified patent application, the Examiner is invited to call the undersigned.

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Respectfully submitted,



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